

LIMITED,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS, &c.
CHEMISTS AND AERATED WATER
MANUFACTURERS.

A REFRESHING WHOLESOME DRINK.

DAKIN'S
LEMON SQUASH.
A VERITABLE LEMON SQUASH
AERATED, COOLING, THIRST
QUENCHING.

PER DOZEN 50 CENTS.

(Telephone No. 60.)

Nos. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 4th May, 1891.



A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.
(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.)
HONGKONG.

WE invite attention to the following old
lauded Brands, all of which are of ex-
cellent quality and good value for the money.

The same being specially selected by our
London House, and bought direct from the most
sourced Shippers, are imported in wood and bottled
by ourselves, thus enabling us to supply the
best goods at moderate prices.

In ordering it is only necessary to state
the name and quantity of Wine or Spirit wanted,
and initial letter for quality desired.

Orders through Local Post or by Telegram
receive prompt attention.

PORTS. (For Invalids and general use.)

	Per Case	Per Bottle
A. Alto Douro, good quality, Green Capsule.....	10	1.00
B. Vintage, Superior quality, Red Capsule.....	12	1.10
C. Fine Old Vintage, superior quality, Black Seal Capsule.....	14	1.25
D. Very Fine Old Vintage, extra superior, Violet Capsule (Old Bottled).....	18	1.50

SHERRIES.

A. Delicate Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Capsule.....	6	0.60
B. Superior Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Seal Capsule.....	7.50	0.75
C. Massandra, Pale Natural Sherry, White Capsule.....	10	1.00
CC. Superior Old Dry, Pale Natural Sherry, Red Seal Capsule.....	10	1.00
D. Very Superior Old Pale Dry, choice old wine, White Seal Capsule.....	10	1.00
E. Extra Superior Old Pale Dry, very finest quality, Black Seal Capsule (Old Bottled).....	14	1.50

CLARETS.

A. Superior Breakfast Claret, Red Capsule.....	4	0.40
B. St. Estephe, Red Capsule.....	4.50	0.50
C. St. Julien.....	7	0.70
D. La Rose.....	11	1.20

BRANDY.

A. Hennessy's Old Pale, Red Capsule.....	12	1.10
B. Superior Very Old Cognac, Red Capsule.....	14	1.25
C. Very Old Liqueur Cognac, Red Capsule.....	18	1.50
D. Hennessy's Finest Very Old Liqueur Cognac, 1873 Vin- tage, Red Capsule.....	24	2.00

SCOTCH WHISKY.

A. Thorne's Blend, White Cap- sule.....	8	0.75
B. Watson's Glenorchy Mellow Blend, Blue Capsule with Name and Trade Mark.....	8	0.75
C. Watson's Absolute Glenorchy Red Capsule, with Name and Trade Mark.....	8	0.75
D. Watson's H. K. D. Blend of the Finest Scotch Malt Whiskies, Violet Capsule.....	10	1.00
E. Watson's Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky, Gold Capsule.....	12	1.10

IRISH WHISKY.

A. John Jameson's Old, Green Capsule.....	8	0.75
B. John Jameson's Fine Old, Green Capsule.....	10	1.00
C. John Jameson's Very Fine Old, Green Capsule.....	12	1.10
D. Jameson's BOURBON WHISKY, finest Old, Red Capsule, with Name.....	10	1.00

GIN.

A. Fine Old Tom, White Capsule.....	4.50	0.40
B. Fine Unweathered, White Capsule.....	4.50	0.40
C. Fine A. V. H. Geneva.....	4.50	0.40

RUM.

Finest Old Jamaica, Violet Capsule.....	12	1.00
Good Lecward Island.....	15	1.25

LIQUEURS.

Benedictine.....	12	1.00
Maraschino.....	12	1.00
Curacao.....	12	1.00
Herrig's Cherry Cordial Chartraine.....	12	1.00

DEATH.

On the 30th June, suddenly, at the
Haystack, on the Peak Road, DAVID McCULLOCH,
aged 51 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1891.

TELEGRAMS.

LORD SALISBURY AND THE EMPIRE
TRADE LEAGUE.
LONDON, June 30th.

The Prime Minister, in replying to a deputation
of the Empire Trade League, said that he
could not promise to abrogate treaties precluding
preferential trading relations with Great Britain
and the Colonies, but he hoped soon to be able
to mitigate the evil.

THE REVOLT IN CHINA.

The Government troops at Coquimbo have
been defeated, and about 1000 of them were
killed. The Chinese are now in possession of
the city.

THE BARRING SEA DIFFICULTY.

Sir G. S. Baden-Powell, M.P., and Professor
Dawson (Canadian) are to be the British Mem-
bers on the Arbitration Board for the settlement
of the Behring Sea Fishery dispute.

RECIPROCAL TREATIES OF COMMERCE.

Germany, Austria, Italy, and Switzerland
intend to negotiate with a view to secure rec-
iprocal treaties of commerce.

A NEW PRESIDENT FOR CHILI.

June 30th.
Claudio Bicuana has been appointed President.

ILLNESS OF MR. SPURGEON.

The Revd. Mr. Spurgeon is seriously indis-
posed.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE London *Gazette* of the 26th ult., notified
that the Queen had been pleased to approve of
Mr. G. S. Hamel as Netherlands Consul-General
at Hongkong.

A REGULAR meeting of Zealand Lodge, No. 525,
will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street,
this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely.
Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

WE are informed by the Agents (Messrs. Arnold,
Karberg & Co.) that the China Shippers' Mutual
S. N. Co.'s steamer *Kintuck*, from Middlesbrough
and Liverpool, left Singapore for this port on the
20th ult., and may be expected on or about the
4th inst.

AMONG the hawkers and sneak thieves and
petty offenders in the Police Court to-day were
two nobles, Victorino Torres and Basilio de la
Cruz, who were fined a ducat each for fighting on
the Praya. The quarrel was as to who had the
purest Lusitanian blood and the highest
standing among the aristocracy.

At the Magistracy to-day Li Chung, prosecutor
in a case of theft, stated that on the 30th ult.,
he was about to sail for Malacca. As he stood in
Queen's Road taking a last fond look at the Old
Clock Tower, and holding in his hand, for some
unexplained reason, two silver dollars and six
ten cent pieces, the prisoner disturbed his
reverie by knocking his hand up. The wealth
was scattered, and prisoner got hold of a
Mexican. This a bobby got hold of him, and
"now he's gone aloft."

AN opulent clothes vendor came to this colony
three days ago and took apartments in a Chinese
boarding house down West. While looking over
his treasures he took out of his box several rolls
of silver coins wrapped in paper, and put them
on the floor beside him. Another man came
along, picked one up, and bolted. He was
caught, and charged before Mr. Wise to-day with
theft of \$16.50. His defence, uttered in all
seriousness and repeated in cold blood, was that
he thought the paper contained cigarettes! Two months.

BEFORE Mr. Wise to-day two men were convicted
of demanding money with menaces, on June
27. The evidence showed that a Chinese cloth
dealer was going into a shop in Queen's Road
West, when the prisoners followed him and
demanded \$100. He refused, and they said
they would kill him. They went for him with a
chopper, and were stopped in the act of blood
by the shop assistants. They were sentenced
to three weeks hard labour each, and ordered to
find \$25 surety each for six months.

WITH reference to the English decision known
as the Jackson case and to the application
that has been given to it in the Magistracy's
Court in Singapore, the *Strait Times* under-
stands that one of the principal Malays resident
in Singapore has represented to the Government
that this case is likely to lead to trouble in
Campong Glam. The Malay women have got
to know of it, and already several of them are
reported to have left their husbands while several
hundreds are reported to be considering the
adviseability of doing so. The point of the
Jackson case, it will be remembered, is that a
husband has no right to detain his wife by force
or to use force to restrict her movements.

MR. GLO. C. MILLS must be endowed with more
than mortal patience to say nothing of courage
to face an audience such as that which
assembled at the Theatre Royal last night, and
produce such an exhausting play as "Much Ado
about Nothing" with a temperature registering
about 95°. Notwithstanding the up-hill and
disheartening circumstances the entire Com-
pany played with their usual ability, and the few
patrons who attended could have gone away
with only feelings of admiration for the brilliant
performance, and content for a public in-
capable of appreciating such sterling merit. It
is a notable fact that the soldiers of the garrison
have as a class been the most steady supporters
of this, probably the best Shakespearean
company that has yet visited China. On Friday
night the company will make their last appear-
ance in "Richard III," and as the performance is
under the patronage of the Masonic fraternity
doubtless there will be a bumper house.

ANOTHER of the links which bind the present to
the past was severed yesterday when Mr. David
McCulloch crossed the 'Border'. The deceased
gentleman has been well known in the East for
the last 23 years, and was looked upon as one of
the land-marshes of Hongkong, where he had
spent almost continuous residence of
20 years. Mr. McCulloch came out to Shanghai
in the year '69 and there joined Messrs.
Turner & Co. He stayed but a short time
with the firm, however, and went to try his
fortune on his own account in Japan. In '71 he
came to Hongkong and again joined Turner
& Co., and remained in their service until the
last. In his younger days Mr. McCulloch
was a man of fine physique and constitution, and
was well known in the local sporting world as
the commercial world. For many years he resided
in connection with Mr. Kerfoot Hughes and
later with Mr. H. H. Hutchings. The absence
of Mr. McCulloch's yellow jacket and black cap
will make a gap in the galas of the local turf
rather difficult to fill. Mr. McCulloch was a
native of Ardwell, in the Stewartry of Kirkcud-
bright and belonged to a very old family.
The immediate cause of death was a stoppage of
the action of the heart. Deceased was about 51
years of age. Requested to pass. His funeral
will be largely attended by a substantial
number of local and foreign friends.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH AND MERCANTILE ADVERTISER.

former housemates with assault. It was known
that they had come to the house and reproached
him for having caused their dismissal. Having said
all they had to say they got to work, and stabbed
him in the arm with a knife. Medical evidence
showed that the wound (produced in Court)
could not have been caused by a scald or burn,
as was suggested, and prisoners were sent to
gaol, one for four and one for two months.

ACCORDING to *Fair Play* the accounts of the
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company look
about as bad as they well can look, and are
probably even worse than they look. This state
of affairs, if current rumours are to be credited,
is due to the breaking up of a pooling arrange-
ment under which more satisfactory returns had
been attained. As pools only affect those
immediately interested in them we leave that
part of the business with the expression of a
hope that, in the interest of all, some means
may be rapidly found of getting matters straight.
In the meantime the effect of the rupture on this
Company's affairs seems to have been little less
than disastrous. The net earnings of the year
of a fleet comprising 31,000 tons are shown to be
only £7,235, and in this amount is included
return commission from the general managers.
If, as is possible, the return commission forms
the whole of the net profits, then, as will be
understood, matters must be bad.

It is not often that we are in accord with
"Brownie," but for once we concur with him
when he says, speaking of a prison cell on the
Victor Emanuel, that "short, dark, and short
commons are sufficient punishment in a hot
climate, without being immersed in stifling cells
on the lower deck of an old bulk laden with
bilge water, with the certainty of being struck
down with fever after a week of it. That Jack
must be kept in order is true enough, but not by
means of a second 'black hole' of Calcutta."
But if it is terrible on the *Victor Emanuel* it is
infinitely worse on transports like the *Tyne* and
Tamar—it is a monumental disgrace to our flag.
One prisoner, whom not a few in this colony will
remember with friendly feelings, was home by
some such vessel this year, and—well, he said it
was "a nameless horror that nothing but death
can efface from his memory." It will be our
painful duty, before long, to investigate this
"system"—if red-tape will permit—and see if
this atrocious treatment is not capable of
amelioration.

REFERRING to the failure of Brown and Co. at
Penang the *Gazette* says that their liabilities are
not yet known, but they are variously estimated
at from half a million to a million dollars.
Unfortunately a number of their creditors are
altogether unsecured; and to some of these the
failure will be ruinous. Messrs. Brown & Co. have
had a long and honourable career. The founder
was among the first European settlers in Penang
and in January last was the centenary of the
firm was celebrated with much rejoicing. The
Chamber of Commerce voted a congratulatory
address, which the members went in a body to
Messrs. Brown & Co.'s Office to present, and
Mr. Brown and Mr. Pinckney, the resident
partners, gave a ball at the Town Hall to their
numerous friends. Their difficulties, as soon
after this auspicious event, arose chiefly, we are
informed, from heavy advances against Sumatra
tobacco, which has declined excessively in value.
Great sympathy is felt for the different members
of the firm and their families, and for their
numerous creditors.

Mr. Bernard Maimon writes to the *Times*
refuting the assertions respecting Tcheng Kie-
long made by Mr. Blount in the article
which appeared in the last issue. He says that
Tcheng got six months' leave to visit his family,
and was not ordered to return. With respect to the
financial part of the story Mr. Maimon says:—
A provisional contract has been signed for the
loan of 30,000,000 taels by a house of promi-
nence in London, and official intimation of the
acceptance of the proposal by the Chinese
Government was conveyed to that house. The
fall in the value of silver rendered the carrying
out of that contract impossible, and protracted
negotiations ensued to shape a new proposal,
which obliges me to urge upon the General to
prolong his stay in Europe until the new terms
were definitely agreed. The General, for this
cause, and for this cause alone, postponed
his departure until April 19, when he left in
the *Oziris* for China, bearing with him the
amended propositions signed by the same
house that had signed the previous proposals
which had been accepted by the Imperial
Government. The statement that the efforts of
the General to negotiate the loan (for which, you
admit, he had due authority) had failed, is
therefore incorrect, and the following translation
by the General of a telegram received by him
from his Excellency Li Hung-chang, Viceroy of
Pechili, points to his arrival being awaited with
feelings the reverse of those indicated in your
article:—"Tientsin, 20 Mars, 1891. Recu votre
telegramme de ce jour. Vous pouvez venir avec
les propositions dont vous m'avez parlé et nous
studierons ensemble. Tâchez que les conditions
soient aussi approchées que possible aux vôtres
que le Gouvernement vous a indiquées."

THE Tiuman explorer, Mr. Dodd, had a narrow
escape from drowning on the 16th ult. He and
Mr. Fenion left went to Tiuman by the *Paris*
on her last passage up, making arrange-
ments for her to land upon the General's
return journey. The boat ran short of fuel and
did not call, and after being on the island thirteen
days, provisions began to run short. Mr. Dodd
determined to run over to Rumpin in the boat.
Leaving Tiuman on the 16th, the voyage across
was rough and squally, but Rumpin was reached
on the 16th. After spending the day with Mr.
Desborough, Mr. Dodd sailed again in the
evening about eight o'clock. The night was dark
and squally, a strong N. E. wind blowing.
When about three miles from the land, not
flying the set of one of the sails, he handed the
sail over to a Chinaman, a good sailor, and
went forward. A squall seems to have struck
the boat and thrown her on her beam ends, and
the water began to rush in. Mr. Dodd jumped
clear of the boat to escape being entangled in
the sails. The first thing he saw on rising was
his despatch box. He seized it and swam to the
boat, then bottom upwards, and the three men
did the same. Finding himself weighted more
and more by the box Mr. Dodd tied it to an oar
and never saw it more. The night was pitch dark
and the sea rough, so that some time was taken
in righting the boat after the mast had been
taken out, and she floated just under water. The
four distributed themselves well, and by dint of
padding and swimming, aided by the set of the
tide, reached the beach by three o'clock in the
morning, having been in the water six hours.
The boat was so strained and so useless, so
was left on the beach and the party went to Mr.
Desborough's again. Everything that was in
the boat, except one bag, which floated, was lost.
Mr. Dodd particularly lamenting a pair of fine
binoculars and his despatch box. The latter
contained money, a number of specimens, and
some valuable papers. Mr. Dodd subsequently
made his way in a Malay boat to the *Kwato*,
where Mr. Kinsey kindly lent him some clothes
and a knife. He thought the *Paris* was a
very good vessel, and he would like to see it
again.

THE *Paris* was a very good vessel, and he would
like to see it again.

M. DE LANSKANS, the new French Governor-
General of the Indo-China, came out by the
French mail. He will remain at Saigon over July
14, when, accompanied by General Reste and
Rear Admiral Fourrier, the new commanders of
the military and naval forces respectively of
Indo-China, he will visit Annam and Tonquin.

YESTERDAY afternoon a woman on-board a junk
in the harbour saw a boy of fifteen years swim
alongside, put his hand through the porthole,
and take several articles of clothing. She at
once "launched the cutter and shoved it out"
in chase of course soon catching him. He was
taken ashore, dripping and struggling, and
pleading that somebody else had had the gar-
ments, and had dropped them into the water;
he bravely went in to save their lives. To-day
he was brought before the Magistrate, convicted
and sent to prison for seven days, to be empen-
nyed by ten strokes of the "whinkey."

THE London and China Express understands
that the concession for a railway in North Borneo
has been definitely arranged on the land grant
system. The grant gives twelve miles on
either side of the line, and there are certain
stipulations as to the division of the proceeds of
the sales of land between the concessionaire
and the chartered company. The British North
Borneo Development Corporation, the registra-
tion of which we reported some time since, is
our contemporary believes, ready to be issued,
but it may be delayed in consequence of the
terrible dullness which prevails in the money
market in London.

A JAVA contemporary says that some excitement
was caused at the last performance of Filius
Circus by a photographer's employe going into
the den of the lions with Captain Russell. The
event was well advertised beforehand and in
consequence the tent was crammed. The
amateur did his part very well and drank a glass
of champagne with the tamer sitting on one of
the lions. Mr. Filius presented the amateur
tamer with a silver tankard and promised to
return to Batavia in a few weeks with his
Company strengthened by a number of members
of a Wild West show. He couldn't mean
the Stanley crowd, surely.

THE Penang *Gazette* reports a pretty little set-
to between a thief and two Englishmen the other
day. About 4.15 a.m. a Boyanese broke into
the house of Mr. J. MacFarlane, the Inspector
of Weights and Measures, in Farquhar Street.
The burglar, who is a muscular and powerful
looking individual, effected his entry through the
bath room window. Mrs. MacFarlane was the
first to notice the man's presence, when she
screamed. The noise roused her husband
who, on rising, saw a person making for the
hall, to whom he gave chase, at the same time
shouting to his friends to stop him. Mr. Ryan
caught the Boyanese just as he was running
through his room in order to make his way out,
but he soon found that he had caught the thief
dead him a smart blow on his left chin with his
fist which fairly staggered him. By this time
MacFarlane had come up but, in spite of the
odds against him, the Boyanese would not give
in, but pluckily stood up and fought the two
gentlemen. Blow after blow was rapidly
exchanged on both sides and, though many times
the burglar was knocked down, he as many
times regained his footing, and that notwith-
standing a stick which he had brought with him
having been broken across his shin bone. Both
MacFarlane and Ryan tried their utmost to pin
their opponent down, but in vain, although once
they had him down on the floor flat on his back
but his body being greased all over, they could
not hold him. The fight had then lasted nearly
half an hour, without any advantage having
been gained on either side. At last some ropes
were sent for, and with the assistance of the
servants, the house-breaker at the end of an
interval was properly secured and thus placed
under guard. The man was subsequently
removed to the Detective Station, and afterwards
to the Central Station, whence he was removed
to the hospital. We had an opportunity of seeing
the prisoner when in the lock-up, and his
terribly swollen and battered face bore evidence
to the fearful struggle he had gone through.

At the Legislative Council meeting to be held
on Friday next the Orders of the Day will be:—
Finance Committee.

Report of the Finance Committee.

The Hon. T. H. Whitehead will ask the
following questions:—
1. What is the total Estimated Expenditure of
the Government under the head of Salaries for
the year 1891 on the basis of the in-
creased pay and allowances sanctioned by the
Right Honourable the Secretary of
State's Despatches dated 3rd April last, and
2. Will the Honourable the Surveyor General
lay upon the table a statement showing
what has been done, and how much money
has been spent up to date in connection
with the reconstruction of the Praya Bridge
over Bowring Canal, and improvements
on Recreation Ground at Happy Valley, for
which the Council voted \$32,000 in the
Estimates for Extraordinary Public Works
for 1891.

3. Will the Government lay upon the table a
copy of their letter conveying the thanks of
the Hongkong Government for the services
rendered by the Chinese Admiral Fong and
his Officers in tracking and bringing to trial
and condemn punishment the *Namoa* pirates.
The Hon. T. H. Whitehead will move the
following resolutions:—

1. That the existence of gambling houses in
Chinese Kowloon and the toleration of
gambling by the authorities there is, and
has been for some time past a very serious
cause of annoyance and injury to the
inhabitants of this Colony and tends to
render inoperative recent legislation in
Hongkong against gambling.

2. That the Government be requested to mi-
nister the Chinese authorities with a view to
the entire suppression of public gambling, and
gambling houses at Chinese Kowloon.

The Acting Colonial Secretary to move
the following resolution:—
That the Council having considered the follow-
ing statement from the Superintendent of the
Botanical and Afforestation Department:
concerning the planting and rearing of trees
in the years 1890 and 1891 resolves that it
be expedient that the liability for this work
be incurred.

First reading of a Bill entitled "An Ordinance
to amend 'The Widows' and Orphans' Pension
Ordinance 1890.'"

Second reading of the Bill entitled "An
Ordinance to license the present Church of the
Immaculate Conception for the celebration of
marriages from the time of its opening."

Second reading of the Bill entitled "An
Ordinance to amend 'The Women and Girls
Protection Ordinance, 1890.'"

ALL was quiet in Canton up to last night. H.M.S.
Piem is lying opposite the British Consulate on
the Shameen, with shotguns run out, but the
Customs cruise *Ling-fong* has left. The effigy
of a foreigner whose head was carried through
the city a few days ago, but the vigorously
worded proclamations issued by the Taoist seem
to have stopped all that. Several foreigners
who went through the city yesterday report no
ill-feeling.

THE troopship *Tamar*, Captain Hammet, arrived
at Plymouth on the 22nd ult., with the paid-off
crews of the *Indra*, *Albatross*, and *Albatross*—a total
of 730 naval and military details. The damage
sustained in the collision in the Suez Canal was
trifling, and will cost £500 to repair. Two
deaths occurred during the homeward trip. The
Tamar disembarked 150 officers and men at
Plymouth, and left in the evening for Portsmouth.

At the Police Court to-day a man was on show
who actually tested in a Chinaman's words
But the compass picture of a Chinaman who
justified such a feat was not there—oh no. One
of the P.W.D. officers charged two men, one
with dumping ash the other with causing to be
dumped certain rubbish into the waters of the
harbour. The police who did the work was
freed from the charge to give evidence
which would convict his employer. He was
accordingly put in the witness box. What
then? "Prisoners never told me to throw any-
thing into the water. I never did. I said I did
just now, but that was quite another matter."

By the last trip the steamer *Normandy*, with
the *British North Borneo Herald*, M.
McGeachan, representing the Bakow Syndicate
Limited of Glasgow, arrived bringing with
a quantity of machinery for an experi-
ment of extracting tin from the Borneo
bark (tengah) so pitiful on the Borneo.
Pending negotiations for the acquire-
ment of which to erect his machi-
McGeachan has sited it on the Chi-
Company's mill premises. It is so
Syndicate has acquired a "franchise"
of mangrove swamps, and we will
every success, mangrove has
been an article of export for
largely used for tanning skins,
also for dyeing purposes.

MANY discontented persons
about the work of Gover-
being done, but very few
doing what they can
that way. He assisted
department without
went to several hours
introducing himself
right hand man.
of water-pipes was
asked for half a
down all right
houses, until a
To-day the Magistra-
form, and gave the
Chung two months active em-

ALICE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

Statistics for June, 1891.

In-Patients remaining in Hospital on 1st
June..... 70

In-Patients admitted to Hospital during
June..... 73

Total number treated as In-Patients..... 143

Of these there were:
Discharged cured..... 33

Discharged relieved..... 29

Discharged on other grounds..... 1

Died in Hospital..... 7

In-Patients remaining in Hospital on 1st
July..... 73

Out-Patients, new cases..... 931

Out-Patients, return, visits..... 724

Total number of Out-Patients visits..... 1655

Operations..... 12

Vaccinations..... 0

Dental cases..... 11

Casualty (acc.)..... 3

JOHN C. THOMSON, M.A., M.B.,

Commercial.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, cum New issue—105 per cent. premium, buyers.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$95 per share, buyers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$62 per share, buyers.
North China Insurance—Tls. 275 per share, buyers.
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$115 per share, sellers.
Insurance Association—Tls. 72 per share, buyers.

Limited—Tls. 150

company—\$305 per

my—\$81 per share,

ock Company—\$101

co Steamboat Co.—

Ship Company—105

—\$131 per share,

my—\$120 per share,

er cent. Debentures

ation Company, Limited

pany—\$43 per share,

ompany, Limited—\$182

Company, Limited—\$86

y—\$80 per share, sellers.

bakery Company, Limited

m Co., Limited—\$7 per

Limited—\$30 per share,

1 buyers.

an of 1884—B—21 per cent.

an of 1886—E—14 per cent.

Manufacturing Company,

per share, buyers.

am Laundry Co., Limited—

nominal.

the Dua Samantan Mining Co.

are, sellers.

ining Co., Limited—80 cents

ers.

Co., Limited—\$9 per share,

ers.

old Mining Co., Limited—\$4

ers.

Kowloon Wharf and Godown

\$82 per share, buyers.

Mining Co.—\$300 per share,

ers.

High-Level Tramway Co.,

\$65 per share, buyers.

Co., Limited—\$35 per share,

ers.

—\$35 per share,

d—nominal.

ilding Company, Limited—

ers.

—\$15 per share,

ent Co., Limited—

—\$15 per share,

at Co., Limited—

—\$5

—\$14 per share,

—Limited—\$35

Co., Limited—\$5

imited—\$15 per

g Co., Limited—

imited—75 cents

ed—nominal.

Co., Limited—

the Straits Ld.—

the Straits Ld.—

share, sales and

Co., Ld.—\$15

—\$5 per cent.

Ld.—Founders'

yers.

Tylos, German steamer, for Yokohama.
Swatow, British steamer, for Newchwang.
Arratoon Apcar, British str., for Singapore, &c.
Edendale, British steamer, for Kutchinora.

DEPARTURES.

June 30, Donar, German steamer, for Swatow.
July 1, Donar, French steamer, for Saigon, &c.
July 1, Ditta, British steamer, for Helbow, &c.
July 1, Yokohama, German steamer, for Tourn.
July 1, Davao, British steamer, for Yokohama, &c.
July 1, Swatow, British str., for Newchwang.
July 1, Tylos, German steamer, for Yokohama.
July 1, Arratoon Apcar, British steamer, for Singapore, &c.
July 1, Salata, French str., for Shanghai, &c.
July 1, Don Juan, Spanish str., for Amoy, &c.
July 1, Yokohama, British steamer, for Amoy, &c.
July 1, Edendale, British str., for Kutchinora.
July 1, Fushun, Chinese str., for Whampoa.
July 1, Chefoo, British steamer, for Chefoo.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVALS.

Per Glintho, str., from Singapore, &c.—400 Chinese.
Per Ningbo, str., from Shanghai.—17 Chinese.
Per Hongkong, str., from Foodlow.—4 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Ozu, str., from Hongkong for Marseilles.—Miss Dorley, Messrs. D. S. Ruben, J. Krenner, E. Oley, C. Franklin, R. R. Jukes, M. Mess, J. Ribeiro, S. P. Head, and Rummus from Yokohama for Singapore.—Mr. Carroll, For Marseilles.—Messrs. Jalout, Gantah, Gay, and Anceux. From Shanghai for Saigon, &c. and Messrs. F. M. Le Gaugnon, F. R. Molreux, and 42 sailors. For Singapore.—Mr. D. E. Fulton, For Marseilles.—Messrs. Albert Brousse and W. G. Gordon.
Per Empress of India, str., for Shanghai.—Mr. and Mrs. H. Heyn, Miss Young, Le Comte Geis de Maglath, Messrs. C. Ewins, F. Lemke, Geo. Monro, Ng Chow Fong, and G. H. Wheeler. For Yokohama.—Messrs. M. Byrne, S. J. Allen, E. G. Lovett, W. H. Gill, and John Cropper. For Yokohama.—Messrs. Silberstein and (a) Mr. Silberstein, Mr. and Mrs. C. Hirst, Captain Robinson, Messrs. F. L. Lloyd, R. E. R. P. Robinson, R. E. W. Thurnham, F. Walker, and E. G. Young.
Per Empress of India, str., for Vancouver.—Mr. D. B. Campbell. For Victoria.—Mr. and Mrs. Chu Lai and daughter, Mrs. Chan Men, Mrs. Wong You and girl, and 423 Chinese. For San Francisco.—Mr. and Mrs. Miss Durand, Colonel Skinner, and Mr. Williams. For London.—Hon. W. M. Deane, C.M.G., Rev. H. E. Taverner, Messrs. F. E. Nichol, W. A. Keay, J. C. Grant Wilson, G. M. Wheeler, and S. J. Douglas.

REPORTS.

The British steamship Chefoo reports that she left Chefoo on the 24th ultimo. Experienced moderate south-west winds and fine weather throughout.
The British steamship Bengala reports that she left Kobe on the 24th ultimo. Had fine weather and moderate north-south-west and south-west winds all the way.
The British steamship Glyntho reports that she left London, via Singapore, on the 25th ultimo. Had south-west monsoon to 13 north; thence to port had fresh north-east monsoon.
The British steamship Guy Mannering reports that she left New York on the 7th May. Had moderate north-easterly winds, nearly all the way up from Singapore, thence had light south-west monsoon.
The British steamship Halokong reports that she left Foochow on the 20th ultimo. Had moderate south-west winds and cloudy weather. Experienced moderate south-west to south-east winds and fine weather to port. In Foochow the steamships Airlie, Pakling, and Tshang.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE.
For Port Darwin, Thursday Island Cooktown, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne.—Per Hanchow to-morrow, the instant, at 8.30 A.M.
For Swatow.—Per Fokien to-morrow, the instant, at 11.30 A.M.
For Swatow and Shanghai.—Per Canton to-morrow, the instant, at 2.30 P.M.
For Amoy and Tamsui.—Per Formosa to-morrow, the instant, at 2.30 P.M.
For Amoy and Manila.—Per Esmeralda to-morrow, the instant, at 3.30 P.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

AVOCHE, British steamer, 1,055, T. Rowin, 20th June, Nagasaki 23rd June, Coal.—Melchers & Co.
BOMIDA, Italian steamer, 1,499, C. Gavazo, 24th June, Bombay 24th June, and Slago, 24th June, General.—Calcutta & Co.
CAVIA, German steamer, 625, W. Wendt, 28th June, Newchwang 21st June, and Chefoo 22nd June, Beans.—C. M. S. N. Co.
CITY OF PEKING, American steamer, 3,129, R. R. Searle, 27th June, San Francisco 21st June, and Yokohama 21st June, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.
CLARA, German steamer, 675, H. Island, 27th June, General.—Melchers & Co.
ESMERALDA, British steamer, 965, Taylor, 30th June, Manila 27th June, General.—Shewan & Co.
FAME, British steamer, 117, Lieut. Wm. G. Comloy, R.N.R.—Hongkong Government tender.
FOKIER, British steamer, 509, W. Davis, 28th June, Tamsui 21st June, and Amoy 27th June, General.—D. Laprak & Co.
FORMOSA, British steamer, 574, T. P. Hall, 30th June, Tamsui 23rd June, Amoy 26th, and Swatow 24th, General.—D. Laprak & Co.
GENERAL WERDER, German steamer, 1,810, B. Blanke, 30th June—Yokohama 21st June, Mails and General.—Melchers & Co.
HAIHONG, French steamer, 845, Rouquet, 30th June, Halphong 27th June, and Hothow 30th, General.—Messageries Maritimes.
HANGCHOW, British steamer, 999, Arthur, 24th June, Kobe 19th June, General.—Butler, Ed & Swire.
LOO SOO, British steamer, 1,020, A. Benson, 27th June, Bangkok 21st June, Rice and General.—Yuen Fat Hong.
MEIKONG, British steamer, 825, A. Dorf, 30th June, Sandakan 23rd June, General.—Butlerfield & Swire.
NIZAM, British steamer, 1,615, Geo. L. Langborne, R.N.R., 19th June—Bombay 3rd June, and Singapore 13th, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
PARHIA, British steamer, 2,031, John Panten, 24th June, Vancouver 3rd June, Yokohama 18th, and Shanghai 23rd, General.—Dodwell Carill & Co.
PILOT FIVE, British steamer, 161, A. Stapanl—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.
POLUX, German str., 896, H. Hellmers, 23rd June, Saigon 19th June, Rice and Paddy.—Melchers & Co.
TAKATA, British steamer, 1,767, S. D. Bailey, 19th June, Moell 12th June, Coal—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
YOKOHAMA, German steamer, 815, L. L. Miller, 20th June, Yokohama 15th June, Sugar and Beans.—W. & W. & Co.

HONGKONG—SAILING VESSELS.

CALBUTRA, British ship, 1,350, Douglas, 4th June—New York 23rd January, Petroleum.—Russell & Co.
CAMBUDUON, British ship, 1,197, R. Carland, 19th May—New York 28th Nov., Petroleum.—Russell & Co.
KILKORNO, Chinese bark, 457, Optum Examination hulk, Stonewaters' Island.—Chinese Customs.
GEORGETTA, American bark, 985, Kasten, 18th June—Singapore 5th June, Timber.—Master.
HYDRA, Danish bark, 786, C. Christensen, 26th April—Hamburg 5th December, General.—Calcutta & Co.
ISAAK REX, American ship, 1,480, F. D. Waldo, 26th May—New York 23rd Nov., Kerosene Oil.—Russell & Co.
MCCLUREN, American ship, 1,313, F. L. Oakes, 18th April—New York 30th November, Petroleum.—Order.
MINNIE G. WHITING, British bark, 1,221, W. H. Smith, 18th June—New York 26th Feb., Kerosene Oil.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
NICOLA, British bark, 594, T. Norris, 12th June—Bangkok 28th May, Timber and Rice.—Chinese.
ONIDA, British bark, 480, A. V. Brown, 23rd May—Singapore 24th April, Timber.—Master.
P. N. BLANCHARD, American ship, 1,503, N. W. Blanchard, 12th June—Saloon 6th June, Rice.—Captain.
VELOCITY, British bark, 491, R. Martin, 26th May—Honolulu 19th April, General.—Chinese.

Intimations.

Dr. Knorr's ANTIPYRINE.

(Dose for Adults 16 to 66 grains Troy.)
IS the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING-COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also a very best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the medical Faculty. To be had from every reputed Chemist and Druggist. Ask for DR. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE! Each Tin bears the inventor's signature, "Dr. KNORR" in red letters.

Supplies constantly on hand at the China Export, Import, and Bank Co.—Sole Agents, for China. Beware of spurious imitations! Hongkong, 20th May, 1890.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this HARBOUR some of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES Secretary.

Hongkong, 21st August, 1890.

G. FALCONER & CO., WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS, NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS, No. 40, Queen's Road Central, 1890.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

PENDING the arrival of the Acting Manager and the completion of the Bank's Permanent Offices, the PAYMENT of the SECOND CALL of £2 per Share has been POSTPONED until FRIDAY, the 11th July, 1891. By Order of the Board of Directors, L. DOWNES, 18th June, 1891.

DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP AND MODERATE FEES.

MR. WONG TAI-FONG, Surgeon Dentist, (Formerly assisted, Apprentice, and latterly assistant to Dr. ROGERS), HAS REMOVED TO THE MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD, (next to the Telegraph Companies).

CONSULTATION FREE.

Hongkong, 7th March 1891.

NOTICE.

CRIFTH'S PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS, 1, Ice House Road are suitably lighted to produce all styles of Portraits in any weather. CABINETS from 6s. a dozen.

CARTES DE VISITE from 3s. a dozen. LIFE SIZED BUSTS in Colours, or Black & White.

IVORY MINIATURES, &c., &c. NEW VIEWS OF HONGKONG and the Coast. Ports are always ready.

EPILEPSY.

Sufferers from cramps and nervous debility are surely cured by an approved and absolutely unequalled method.

Treatment by letter. Send full account of symptoms and address, inclosing postage stamps for answer.

OFFICE, SANITAS

27, Recluse Road & Strathmore PARK.

Mails.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA, ANTWERP, EREMEN & HAMBURG. PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS; ALSO, LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places in RUSSIA.

ON SUNDAY, the 5th day of July, 1891, at 11 A.M., the Company's Steamship "BAYERN," Captain T. Mergell, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE & CARGO, will leave this Port as above, Calling at Genoa. Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon. Cargo will be received on Board until 4 p.m. Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m., on the 4th July. (Parcels are not to be sent on Board; they must be left at the Agency's Office, Contents and Value of Packages are required. The Steamer has splendid Accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewards. For further Particulars, apply to MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 6th June 1891.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG. City of Peking, Tuesday 7th July. City of Rio de Janeiro, Thursday 30th July. China, Saturday 22nd Aug.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF PEKING" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via YOKOHAMA, on TUESDAY, the 7th July, at 1 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

RATES OF PASSAGE. From Hongkong, First-class. To San Francisco, Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimaux, New Westminster, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, O., &c. To Liverpool and London, &c. To Paris and Bremen, &c. To Havre and Hamburg, &c. Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European Officers in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Return Tickets.—First Class.—Prepaid return tickets to San Francisco will be issued at following rates:—

4 months \$337.50
12 months \$393.75
Time is reckoned from date of issue to date of re-embarkation at San Francisco.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan, (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. from Return Fare. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and inland cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's Connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 72, Queen's Road Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Acting Agent.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, TRIESTE, VENICE, PLYMOUTH, AND LONDON; ALSO, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—Cargo CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR BATAVIA, PERMAN GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

SPECIE ONLY LANDED AT FLYMOUTH.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "PESHAWAR," Captain W. A. Wheeler, with Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this Port for LONDON, via BOMBAY, and SUEZ CANAL, on THURSDAY, the 9th July, at Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., on the day before sailing.

Silk and Valuables for Europe will be transhipped at Colombo General Cargo for London will be conveyed via Bombay without transhipping, arriving one week later than by the ordinary direct route via Colombo.

Tees will be sent either via Bombay or Colombo, according to arrangement.

For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment. Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

This Steamer takes Cargo and Passengers for Marseilles.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 20th June 1891.

Mails.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE; VIA

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. Oceanic, Saturday 18th July. Baltic, Tuesday 11th August. Delgo, Thursday 3rd Sept.

THE Steamship

"OCEANIC" will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 18th July, at 1 P.M. Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

RATES OF PASSAGE. From Hongkong, First-class. To San Francisco, Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimaux, New Westminster, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, O., &c. To Liverpool and London, &c. To Paris and Bremen, &c. To Havre and Hamburg, &c. Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

Special rates (first-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Service, to European Officials in service of China, and Japan, and to Government officials.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Return Tickets.—First Class.—Prepaid return tickets to San Francisco will be issued at following rates:—

4 months \$337.50
12 months \$393.75
Time is reckoned from date of issue to date of re-embarkation at San Francisco.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan, (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. from Return Fare. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 72, Queen's Road Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 24th June 1891.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAYS. ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, 1891.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Parthia, Tuesday, July 21st.
Empress of Japan, Tuesday, Aug. 11th.
Empress of China, Tuesday, 1st Sept.

THE R. M. S.

"PARTHIA," 3,167 tons, Captain Panten, R.N.R., sailing at Noon, on TUESDAY, the 21st July, with Her Majesty's Mails, will proceed to VANCOUVER, via SHANGHAI, and YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE. (In Mexican Dollars). FROM HONGKONG, FIRST CLASS.

TO

Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimaux, New Westminster, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, O., &c. To Liverpool and London, &c. To Paris and Bremen, &c. To Havre and Hamburg, &c. Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

Special rates (first-class

SUPREME COURT.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(Before Mr. E. J. Akeley, Acting Chief Justice.)

June 25th.

A CHARTER PARTY CASE.

In the matter of the *Compagnia Asiatica*, a Mexican *Laurel* and *Haseeloo* and others, Mr. Leach, instructed by Messrs. Wotton and Deacon, was for the Company, and Mr. Francis, O.C., instructed by Messrs. Johnson, Stokes, and Master, was for the defendants, who sought to reverse an order restraining them from obtaining certain money resting in the Bank.

Mr. Francis rehearsed the facts of the case at great length. Messrs. Laurel and Haseeloo were a Swatow firm, who chartered the steamship *Independa* from her owner, the *Compagnia*, then sub-chartered from Laurel and Haseeloo, for the Mexico-Macao trade. In this sub-charter the ship was to steam 9 knots an hour on 14 tons of coal per day; coal was to be provided by the *Compagnia*; and as security for payment of the charter money a sum of \$30,000 was deposited in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in the name of Messrs. Lamke and Rogge, agents in Hongkong for Laurel and Haseeloo, thus becoming also stake holders between the two parties to the charter. When the vessel arrived in Mexico, the captain presented \$5,000 for coal. The *Compagnia* refused to supply any more, saying that the words of the charter constituted a guarantee that the ship required only such coal for such voyages as therein stated. The other side denied that this was meant at all as a guarantee. But as the *Compagnia* refused to supply more coal, the vessel was detained in Mexico, and could not return until Laurel and Haseeloo had supplied coal. Laurel and Haseeloo then sought to obtain possession of the guarantee fund deposited in the Bank, and the *Compagnia* obtained an injunction against them. The writ of summons said that the *Compagnia* sought to recover \$30,000 from Laurel and Haseeloo as damages for breach of the charter, with an account of all moneys in the Bank at the credit of Lamke and Rogge, defendants having resumed control of the vessel and taken it out of the hands of sub-charterers when they supplied \$5,000 for coal in Mexico and sent the ship back. Mr. Francis maintained that the *Compagnia* had broken the charter in refusing to supply coal. Further, as the money in the Bank was in the name of Lamke and Rogge there was nothing to show any relationship between them and the Swatow firm, and consequently no claim on the money, which could only be paid by the Bank to Lamke and Rogge. The *Compagnia* had not shown how they could claim the money to be returned to them, and there never ought to have been any injunction. He now asked that the injunction be dissolved. He claimed that no case had been made out for the injunction, as it had been obtained by fraud. He alleged that the material facts, which would prevent the granting of the injunction. The order was to restrain the Bank from paying to Laurel and Haseeloo any money belonging to Lamke and Rogge, but no relationship between them had been proved to justify this injunction. An injunction against Laurel and Haseeloo would have been sufficient, and was in fact all they could claim; the Bank was quite out of the transactions. Further, he maintained that no case had been made out for an injunction against any of the defendants. Injunctions were exceptional remedies, only granted in special cases to prevent irreparable damage to plaintiffs which could not be prevented in any other way. But this case could have been fully met by an ordinary action for damages, so that it was no case for an injunction. Plaintiffs could have obtained an order that Laurel and Haseeloo should not be allowed to remove their property from the jurisdiction of the Court, and that would have sufficed. Again, the *Compagnia* claimed to have returned to them certain moneys in possession of Lamke and Rogge; but there was no statement as to what obligation or contract, if any, Lamke and Rogge were under with regard to those moneys. The money was security for the charter, and the *Compagnia* would have to show that the charter had been rescinded and that they were entitled to it. Again, the *Compagnia* alleged that the ship had not fulfilled the conditions of the charter, so that they had suffered heavy loss; but even if that had been so, they would not be justified in refusing to pay the charter money for which this deposit was security; they ought to pay, and then recover by an action for damages. But the plaintiffs' agent refused to produce the charter party in Court when asked.

Mr. Leach—No, he did not refuse to produce it. Your Lordship asked me if I had got it, and I said I had not.

Mr. Francis—I submit that when your Lordship asked counsel if he has a document, it is deceitful and intended to mislead the court to say—

Mr. Leach—I cannot understand a gentleman in the position of Mr. Francis, making such a statement. Nobody but Mr. Francis would impute such motives.

His Lordship said he had asked for the charter party, but could not impute any motives for not producing it.

Mr. Francis urged that it was the duty of counsel to afford the greatest possible light on a case—*uberrima fides* was required of them. This charter party, in its 12th clause, distinctly stated that no guarantee of the ship's abilities was given by the firm. This proved that the first section, which mentioned 14 tons of coal per day and 9 knots an hour, was merely a description of the vessel. But the *Compagnia* had not produced that, or mentioned this clause in their affidavits. It was wilful and deliberate suppression of material facts. The agent of the *Compagnia* (Mr. Vogel) did the same with the *Amigo* as with the *Independa*—got her to Mexico, and then refused to give her coal, so that she could not get back.

Mr. Leach objected that Mr. Francis ought not to comment on the affidavits in this manner, without reading it. He must say that Mr. Francis' experience of the practice and custom among barristers in England appeared to be of the remotest kind.

His Lordship thought the *Amigo* was not material to this case.

After a little further argument Mr. Francis quoted a number of charter party cases, and concluded his address.

Mr. Leach commenced by referring to the remarks of Mr. Francis, of which he wished to take no further notice; he treated them as beneath contempt.

His Lordship said it was painful to interfere in cases of this kind in the heat of argument remarks were often made which were regretted. Mr. Leach then proceeded to meet the statements of Mr. Francis. It had been alleged that the affidavit of Mr. Vogel contained statements that were false to his knowledge, and as to the charter, but he urged that there was a construction to be put on it, and that even if false at all it was unintentionally so. Charter parties commonly contained statements as in this case, and it was a constant question whether such statements

were guarantees, warranties, or mere descriptions. Whatever might be the legal opinion of this charter, it was certain that to a lay mind clause 1 looked like a guarantee, and clause 12 implied an exception—that if clause 1 was not fulfilled, the defendant firm would not give any guarantee. The reason why the injunction was taken out against the Bank was that the money was nominally in Lamke and Rogge's name, but really Laurel and Haseeloo's; and the *Compagnia* applied to the Bank to prevent it being paid out, and the Bank declined to take any notice; therefore the Bank was restrained by the injunction. After going through the facts of the case, Mr. Leach repeated his contention that the defendants had broken the contract, and the injunction was justified.

At 2.30 p.m. his Lordship delivered judgment to the following effect:—
This was a motion that the order of the Court of June 17th be discharged, and the injunction dissolved. The motion made on that day was to restrain defendants from receiving from the Bank any money of the account of Lamke and Rogge, and to restrain the Bank from paying any money out of that account to the defendants. That motion was made at the very last moment, and with respect to motions of this kind and also applications for arrest of defendants, such as he had often had in chambers, judges of this Court had also had to make similar observations about the late hour at which these applications were generally made—there might be some case in which the cause of action had arisen immediately before the application, but in other cases, where the parties made the application in a hurried manner they were not able to do so. Many cases happened in which application for arrest of defendant, somewhat similar to this—though this was for the arrest of money—had been made at the last moment, in the hope of extorting something from him, as he would rather pay than lose his passage. In this case a vessel was taken out of the hands of the plaintiffs on May 15th, and the 18th defendants took from the Bank the freight money to which they were entitled and although there was some correspondence up to the last moment the learned judge did not think plaintiff should have put off his application so late. The learned judge then read the affidavit of plaintiff, and proceeded to say that he had expressed some doubt previously as to whether the facts shown in the affidavit would justify the granting of an injunction. This was more in the nature of an attempt to get the plaintiffs to state the grounds for not proceeding under the preceding section (17) of the Act. The application was grounded not so much upon the damages, as in consequence of defendant having taken away the ship from plaintiff's control, and thus put an end to the charter party. This therefore was an action not only for damages for the failure to fulfil contract, but also for the return of certain moneys deposited by plaintiff against the contract. The writ of summons had been accordingly amended. His Lordship said he had previously expressed doubt whether this was a case for an injunction, and under article 18 the Court could only issue an injunction when it was shown satisfactorily that property in dispute in the suit was in danger of being damaged or wasted. This was money, which would not suffer. The principal reason why he granted the application was upon the affidavit of plaintiff and the guarantee of which it spoke. He thought from that that the court ought to interfere to prevent plaintiff losing his money. His Lordship did not now wish to decide whether there was or was not a guarantee. He was of opinion that clause 12 of the charter party ought to have been brought to the knowledge of the Court, or the charter party produced, when the Court asked for it; it appeared to him that the whole of the application for the injunction rested on that guarantee. The facts alleged by plaintiff had been denied by defendant, who said that plaintiff had refused to supply the ship with coal in Mexico, and the defendant had been compelled to do so. Undoubtedly, he would not say wilfully, but no doubt on account of the hurried manner in which the affidavit was prepared—the Court was not in full possession of all the facts, and especially of that clause 12, which at first sight seemed a most important one. Clause 31 was also very important, and should also have been brought out. He had some doubt about issuing the injunction, and these would at least have caused greater doubt. Several cases had been decided by the Courts on the suppression of facts. It would also have put a different complexion on the matter if the letter to the Bank, about the monthly payments being unalterable, had been mentioned. The order of the Court had been arbitrary, because it was made in defendant's absence. Plaintiff's action was after all only a money action for damages, and if judgment was given in his favour and he got the money all right, he would then make an application for attachment, but had not been brought in that form. Therefore not only on the ground of facts having been withdrawn, but also on the other grounds mentioned, the injunction must be dissolved.

TEN DOLLARS AN INCH.

The heading does not refer to our rates for advertising, or to the charge fixed by hotels for the luxury of cutting the billiard table cloth—it is the latest term current among the idlers of the city. One of them, a man who was formerly employed by the Police, was in the possession of a billiard table, which was the property of a friend, and was in the habit of bringing a girl and two married women into the Club with intent to sell, pledge, or let them out on hire for immoral purposes, by force or intimidation detaining them, and harboring them with the same object. The Crown Prosecutor appeared in the case, for a warrant, and Mr. Phillips defended.

Inspector Lee, of the Registrar-General's department, described the arrest, which took place at Victoria Station on the 17th. He found five young women and three old ones in the defendants' room.

The first woman, deposed that she came from a village near Canton, and was poor, married, and miserable. Somebody, she called, "Anna," got her to agree to come to Hongkong, where she could earn as much as \$4 a month. She came, and was taken in charge by the defendant. For several days he kept her and several other women in a dark room at 9 Victoria Street. Every day people would come to the house, and then the defendant would order her to go to the defendant's room.

For inspection. They did not quite understand why they had to do this. One day defendant took a woman, who called that she wanted "two foot eight," for one, "one foot six," for another, and "one foot two" for the third. She said she would give four feet for the lot. Next day they were all photographed, and told they were to go to Singapore as prostitutes, but when they objected they were threatened with death.

An attorney examined these three women, and asked of them in their own language, "What do you mean by 'two foot eight'?" "Two foot eight," said one, "means two feet, and eight inches." "Two foot six," said another, "means two feet, and six inches." "Two foot two," said the third, "means two feet, and two inches." "What do you mean by 'one foot six'?" "One foot six," said one, "means one foot, and six inches." "What do you mean by 'one foot two'?" "One foot two," said one, "means one foot, and two inches." "What do you mean by 'four feet'?" "Four feet," said one, "means four feet, and no inches." "What do you mean by 'two foot eight'?" "Two foot eight," said one, "means two feet, and eight inches." "What do you mean by 'one foot six'?" "One foot six," said one, "means one foot, and six inches." "What do you mean by 'one foot two'?" "One foot two," said one, "means one foot, and two inches." "What do you mean by 'four feet'?" "Four feet," said one, "means four feet, and no inches." 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[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG
Gazette" proposed "She

Yours, etc.,
A VETERAN.
Canton, June 26th, 1891.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

I am, Sir,
Yours respectfully,
RATE-PAYER.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1891.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

Your obedient servants,
(Signed) P. RYRIE.
" T. H. WHITEHEAD.

HIS Excellency, Major-General George Digo Barker, C.B., the Officer Administering the

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE
Hongkong, 13th June, 1891.

Inform you that the Memorial addressed by you to the Secretary of State for the Colonies relative

Your most obedient servants,
(Signed) P. RYRIE.
" T. H. WHITEHEAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HANKOW

only - fidelity to Han. But they are as much a
liberal society as the White Lily in the e

the law. They are secret conspirators. They run away at the appearance of danger and leave the poor villagers whom they have instigated to burning and robbery to suffer in their place.

ANOTHER FRENCH MISSION ATTACKED.

For some time past grave fears have been entertained of an attack upon the French Mission stations in the neighbourhood of Tung Ming, at the mouth of the Yangtze. The people of the district are known to be quiet and peaceful, but the places are readily accessible to raiders from the upper parts of the river. Some of these predatory bands have already reached the neighbourhood, says the *Mercury* of Wednesday last, for yesterday intelligence of the entire destruction of a French orphanage at a place called Halmen, directly opposite the island of Tung Ming, was received here. The establishment was a small one and had no resident French priest, being under the control of the large Mission on the island. In addition to the destruction of the orphanage eight or nine of the wretched little orphans were taken to the building and carried off. Contrary to usual procedure, the building was not fired, but was pulled down piece-meal, the attacking party being evidently afraid that if they set the place on fire the flames would be seen from the river by passing steamers and so might lead to a visit from a Foreign man-of-war. Tung Ming is only some forty-seven miles from Shanghai, but there is no regular communication with Halmen, and very little beyond the fact that the place is a French orphanage. The missionaries who are causing such serious trouble about the river should have the temerity to approach so close to Shanghai and destroy Foreign property almost under the noses of the Foreign men-of-war is a striking testimony to their daring, and the incident betrays the hope that the Koloa-hwei had exhausted their energies upriver or were scared by the vigour of the Imperial Decree. They are neither the one or the other, and the temporary lull after the murders and burnings at Wuchow, Wenchow and Poyang, was only a gathering of additional strength before the campaign. The negotiations which took place after the Wuhu riot between the Viceroy of Nanking and the unemployed generals—by the way, how is it that generals in both Europe and China always turn to mischief when they've got no other work to do?—have evidently fallen through. On that occasion, when the discontented *ling-ling*s, in their Imperial yellow riding-jackets, peacock feathers, and all the insignia of their military rank, waited upon the Viceroy to state the conditions upon which they and their followers, the Koloa-hwei, could be bought off from attacking Foreigners, the Viceroy at first refused to see them. But they expressed their determination of sitting down in his yamen until he was ready to accord them the audience which their yellow riding-jackets, presented by the Emperor for their success against the Taipings, entitled them to have at any time from any official. These gentlemen, who were paraded out on the waste lands in Hunan after the rebellion, and granted a yearly pension, had no other alternative but to be stopped by the new Viceroy, and hence their visit. Though Liu Kung was very reluctant, he had to face the music, and the infuriated old warriors gave him a lively half-hour, and insisted pretty plainly that if their supplies were stopped there would be serious trouble. The Viceroy for a long time refused to listen to their demands and put forward his instructions from Peking to cut down all expenses whenever possible as his excuse for stopping their pensions. But after a time he was persuaded into throwing a sop to Cerberus, which stopped their mouths for a while, but was not sufficient to buy off the more widespread danger threatened by their followers. The money, which he reluctantly paid, amounts to only a fraction of what they demanded, and hence, after a short respite, we are beginning to hear of further outbreaks within his jurisdiction. With the further economies ordered by Peking and the increasing demands of the retired military magnates and Secret Societies, the poor Chinese viceroys are bound to have a bad time. They are literally between two millstones, and seem to have no safe way to turn.

The "negotiations" apparently referred to were started by the Koloa-hwei men making overtures of peace to the Viceroy of Nanking, offering to desist from the molestation of foreigners for a consideration of T\$150,000. The economies spoken of are explained by the fact that the Board of Revenue at Peking has recommended, and His Majesty has ordered, that the annual salary of the retired Manchurian army is to be reduced by 70 per cent. Third, that the price of salt be raised by 25 *cash* per bag. It is supposed that the additional revenue thus derived is to be devoted to the conservation of the Yellow River, to rebuild and repair the vast places at the capital, and to construct a railroad.

Troubles are still expected at Tung Ming, though up to the present all continues quiet there. The eight young girls taken from the orphanage at Halmen have been restored, says Thursday's *Mercury*. Their captors appear to have held them only a couple of hours, and then turned them over to two country-women, who, being Christians, brought them, after the enemy had gone, back to their guardians.

WENCHOW.

The area of disturbance seems to be enlarging, and we have heard of a serious outbreak in an entirely new direction. In our Chinese correspondence published yesterday, says the *Mercury* of the 25th, mention was made of rumours of trouble at Wenchow, but nothing definite was known beyond the vague report that something had occurred in the "one-horse" port, which is usually the most deadly dull of all places in China where Foreigners reside. The report, however, has turned out to be correct, and a letter has been received here from Wenchow that the British Acting Consul-General, stating that a serious disturbance has occurred there, which seems to have originated in a struggle between the provincial troops and a gang of brigands or rebels, who for some time past have been infesting the country and committing various kinds of depredations. Their operations appear to have become so daring that the officials mustered courage to send a body of soldiers against them, but instead of being repulsed, the doughty "braves" were themselves taken prisoners by the enemy, and by latest accounts were held captive, but as to whether willing or against their inclination the story is at fault. Anyway, the riotous population seem to have taken charge of the place, and having crippled the ordinary resources of the Government, they are determined to make matters worse for the small Foreign community of the place, and threatened to destroy their property and drive them away. Affairs must have looked pretty serious, for the British Consul has succeeded in getting a gunboat sent down. The British Consul General has lost no time in laying the state of affairs before the senior naval officer, and the *Redoubt* was despatched to the scene of trouble this morning. As Wenchow is not connected with this place by telegraph, we are as yet unaware how far the threats of the rioters, or rebels, have been put into effect. Nor is it known

whether the movement has any close connection with the Yangtze troubles, and we must say that, as far as can be learned, it appears to be quite a separate affair and purely local. The occupants of the Wesleyan Mission: three or four miles up the Han River, have all been brought into Hankow and put in places of safety by the police of the Viceroy, who admitted his inability to protect them at even so short a distance from his Yamen.

The following version from the Superior of the Jesuit Mission at Halmen and Tsungming is published by the *N. C. Daily News*:—
Mao-kien is the most important town in Halmen, and possesses a rather large church and a central school for boys. Since 1878 June it was announced that members of the Koloa-hwei had arrived, and all the ramifications of the place were in the lookout for pillage. On the 20th an attempt was made to set fire to the dwelling-house, but the flames were easily put out. The civil official and his military *confidants* showed themselves well disposed, but had not a single soldier at hand. They themselves began to patrol at night, and sent four or five followers to guard the mission. They obtained five soldiers and afterwards ten, from a customs station, and placed them on guard at the mission. On the evening of the 21st all appeared quiet. The next day, however, the state of affairs was different.

This building is an hour's journey from the other. On the night of the 20th it was surrounded by a number of women, who carried off eight orphans. Behind this advance-guard of women came some 300 rioters, who forcibly entered the church, school and orphanage, and pillaged them. Next day the mandarin effected the return of the children, and put them on guard. There had been no further trouble up to the date of the last letter received, but considerable fears were entertained for the safety of Tsungming. At Halmen and Tsungming there are more than 16,000 Christians and nearly 300 churches.

It is not feared at Malagan Fu, a place on the Grand Canal north of Yangchow. Mr. Wagner, French Consul-General, has already demanded the aid of the Chinese authorities in respect of the riots at Tsungming and Halmen, and has received the most satisfactory assurances.

Mr. E. S. Archer, sister ship to the *Porpoise*, arrived at Shanghai last Thursday afternoon, having been telegraphed for to Japan. Her instructions were to come to Shanghai, coal, and proceed to Chinkiang immediately. She left next day.

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HANGCHOW.

The fatal day is past and all is peace and quiet. The officials and soldiery in the city deserve all praise for promptness and efficiency in checking any attempt at rioting, and indeed no attempts were made. Crowds were not allowed to collect anywhere.

One circumstance occurred which is not yet explained. About 4 p.m. yesterday a man began to take down the sign-board over the entrance to a chapel occupied by a native preacher. He remonstrated but failing to check the man he reported the fact and soldiers went and arrested the man and brought him before the magistrate on duty at the hospital. He said that he was the assistant *lipao* and had received his orders from the other magistrate under whose jurisdiction he was. The magistrate pronounced it inexplicable and very stupid, as it certainly was. It was just making a beginning for the rioters. The same thing was attempted at two other chapels occupied by native preachers, in the same district, but only one sign was removed, and that was only on the second attempt, near midnight. The magistrate promised that the sign should be replaced and it was done during the night. That is the first one removed. Notice of the removal of the other one has been sent into the officials.

It is reported to us that the garrison in the Tartar city have felt very uneasy during the past few days.

We also hear some reports that the people are saying "Another attempt will be made in the eighth month."

We who live here think that the people of the city are quiet and peaceable, and not unfriendly to us. But after the appearance of the placards they became so excited by the talk in the tea shops, that undoubtedly a great crowd would have gathered round the various mission premises, unless they had been checked by the decisive measures of the officials. If an idle crowd had gathered it would not have been difficult to start them to overt acts, and once started it would have grown into a riot. This was happily averted by timely action.

Extracts from private letters, dated 23rd instant say—
"You will like to know that all our houses are standing. Humanly speaking it was owing to the Futai's great care, that we were not all burnt out yesterday. Crowds assembled outside the hospital ready for anything, but soldiers around kept order and allowed no one to enter. Also soldiers were all night outside the church. As a man, Dr. Hicks, assisted by a good many Chinese went round distributing cakes and tea to the soldiers who were guarding the foreign buildings. The Elvins gave them tea at 10 p.m. The mandarins seem quite determined to keep the peace. Some one tried to erase the characters outside the Baptist chapel yesterday and was taken into custody. Rumours have reached Chuk that all the places of worship there will be destroyed."—*N. C. Daily News*.

SUPREME COURT.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(Before Mr. E. J. A. Croft, Acting Chief Justice.)

June 29th.

A CALL ON SURETIES.

In the suit *Quincy v. Apcar* and another, plaintiff sued on a bond by which A. M. Apcar and H. A. Sherazee guaranteed a sum of \$5,000 in case of non-return of certain shares lent by plaintiff to Gabriel Apcar now deceased. Mr. Robinson, instructed by Mr. Hastings appeared for plaintiff, and defendants were unrepresented.

were returned the bond was to be void. They were never returned, and the present action was brought to recover damages. Strictly speaking plaintiff could claim the full amount of the bond, \$5,000, as penalty, and normally that was the amount sued for; but it would be fairer, and he would be quite satisfied, to recover the actual value of the shares in August last, with whatever dividends there might have been. That was \$4,000 less than the sum guaranteed. One of the defendants, Apcar, was in Japan; a writ had been served on him (out of jurisdiction) and he had not filed an answer nor appeared by counsel. An order had therefore been made to proceed *ex parte*, and it might be assumed that up to the time of that order everything had been done in due time. The other defendant, Sherazee, had not appeared, and all the ramifications of the place were in the lookout for pillage. On the 20th an attempt was made to set fire to the dwelling-house, but the flames were easily put out. The civil official and his military *confidants* showed themselves well disposed, but had not a single soldier at hand. They themselves began to patrol at night, and sent four or five followers to guard the mission. They obtained five soldiers and afterwards ten, from a customs station, and placed them on guard at the mission. On the evening of the 21st all appeared quiet. The next day, however, the state of affairs was different.

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The respectable Chinese at Hankow were terribly alarmed to see Foreigners going, as their Consul advised them, to a place of safety, for they thought if the Foreigners deemed it prudent to seek a place of refuge it was high time for the well-disposed and thrifty Christians to be thinking of moving too. All business near the Foreign churches is stopped and those affected by the suspension of trade are loath in their denunciations of the Koloa-hwei.

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The want of rain is badly felt in Sungking. The ground is covered with dry, white grass resembling human hair. Some learned ones say that during the reign of K'ia Tung in the Ming dynasty the earth produced grass looking like white hair, and that the children sang a song with the words, "When the earth is covered with white hair the men and women, old and young, will go together." Soon after this phenomenon the Japanese invasion took place and caused much bloodshed and devastation. What

the present sign indicates of course no one can foretell. There are appearances of white grass reported in Shanghai. No doubt the excessive dryness is the cause.

A memorial has been presented by Chang Yao, Governor of Shantung, setting forth that the Taoist, to whom the transporting of Government materials for the Yellow River works, and bullock to defray various expenses, has been robbed of the treasure by brigands. The Taoist and his assistant were wounded in the encounter, and eight of the robbers were captured by the Taoist's guards. The Emperor has issued a decree, dated the 15th of the present moon, on the subject, in which he expresses his opinion that the robbers were no common ones to attack and rob a Government train. They must be a regularly organised band, having a skillful and daring leader, who, it is to be regretted, is at large. Chang Yao is commanded to make every effort to apprehend this chief. The Magistrate of Dong Yuen, near which the robbery was effected, is to be degraded for not having been better able to keep his district clear of brigands, and the minor local officials are awarded the same punishment.

In a Decree issued on the 18th of the present moon, the Emperor states that from time immemorial it has been the Imperial prerogative to degrade or promote officials according to their merits, all over the Empire. The Emperor has also the right to forgive offenders, as for instance when a degraded official repents and donates a large sum of money to some charitable institution, that official, on the recommendation of some viceroys or governors is frequently restored to his office and honours. Such matters have often referred to the Board of Civil Office, by command of the Emperor. But they are not asked to interfere in the manner though it has become customary with them to do, nor are they expected to pass conclusive opinions about the fitness of promotion or degradation for an official, and his Majesty commands that in future this Board, as well as all the other Boards, when reporting on memorials presented by high officials, will abstain from expressing their opinions, impeaching or appraising, unless by the request of the Emperor.

Wuchang and Hankow are closely guarded by Chang Chi-tang, who has ordered that the cities are to be patrolled nightly by reliable watchmen; all these watchmen have sections allotted to them, after the manner of the beats of the Shanghai policemen. The armoured treasury and jail are to be specially guarded, and the various churches, also, come in for a large share of protection. The Viceroy has also ordered the government fire engines, which are manned by soldiers, not to turn out in case of an alarm, saying that all fires, until further orders, are to be put out by the engines from the various charitable institutions, because during the *confusion* that always attends a blaze, the *Koloa* hwei men might create a riot, and if the soldiers are sent away with the engines, it might be very difficult to gather them together to quell the disturbance. With these arrangements the city is considered perfectly safe now; people, the Viceroy says, might sleep with their doors open. But if two cannons are fired in the night all doors must be closed, for the duty of the watchmen begins.

HUNAN.

A RECORD OF A SIX WEEKS' TRIP.

IV.

But time works changes even in Hunan. As the result of a visit to the province at the end of last year I was led to conclude the people were much more amicably inclined than they used to be. Wondering whether this held good also with regard to the "tougher" places with which I was acquainted, I considered it my duty to go and find out; hence the journey. In one respect we soon noticed a most hopeful sign, in the fact that the authorities were not nearly so feverishly anxious to keep their eye on all our movements. We were permitted to reach Changsha without being taken in charge, and this was promising. As we entered once more in the evening, in the old spot, over against the city, intending on the following morning, to repeat the experiment of thirteen years before, I cannot deny that I found myself very much afraid, and with nothing for the task before us. Whether it was sheer cowardice, or due to the fact that residence in the East untrains one's nerves; I do not know, but the feeling was intensely painful, and practically unfitted me for the undertaking. There are some so quick to note the slightest touch of midday twilight to play on it, as the Hunan roughs. As we entered the city, I was told by a Chinese friend that the Hunan roughs were not nearly so numerous as they were thirteen years before. The matter was now quite plain to me. I had allowed "the winds" to occupy my mind to the exclusion of all besides.

The Lord had been for the moment forgotten in the matter, as if he had not been in anxious circumstances often enough before and never found him fail us, or as if we had any reason to suppose that he would fail us now. We were enabled next day to walk into that nest of hornets with as little trepidation as into one's own house; and all the rest of the journey we were entirely free from it. I write this because it may help another timid one in like straits.

The following morning the friendly north wind blew freshly, and after breakfast quickly carried us over to the city. We stepped ashore, my two assistants, and I, and began our work in the city. The day was not troubling, so it was not so crowded as on our first attempt, and to our great joy we found the people in good humour, and quite friendly. Talking and selling we came at length to the small West Gate, and saw before us a long, straight, busy street, hung with handsome sign boards, and crowded with people all intent on their own business. It had been our intention to leave the city severely alone, as long as we were allowed to remain unmolested in the suburbs, but this slight proved too tempting. Only fifty yards more and we should be openly through the gates, and within the walls. Policy said "Turn away, you are doing well; wait till you have been over all the streets outside." But in such a case policy has a poor chance. We turned towards it, and as we did so the soldiers on guard sprang to arms, and drew themselves up on either side to keep us out. The officer in charge came forward, to meet us, and ordered us off. We tried to reason with him, but he said he had instructions to keep "foreign devils" out, and we had better go away quietly. As the best thing to do was to go away, we followed his advice, and returned to our work in the river-side street. This, however, was now at an end; we were immediately set upon by a crowd of roughs, who stole our books, knotted us about, and made it

clear that it was time for us to be off; so we managed to slip down to the river, got into a sampan and rowed away.

The results of the morning's work were about one hour's peaceful conversation with the people on their own streets, about one hundred books sold, and as many more stolen. Not a great deal certainly, but yet a most that has been as yet accomplished at Changsha. Till the city gate incident, the people were friendly enough, but as soon as I left the officer, according to my men, he began railing and reviling, and so started off the roughs. To the authorities at Changsha I would make humble petition in much the same terms as Pat used when he met the bear in the backwoods of America. "Oh saints and holy angels," said he, "help me, but if you won't help me, please don't help the bear." If they hindered us, as our simple refrain from hindering us, in that some headway, might now be made. As we had no wish to waste time in a round of diplomatics with the officials, as soon as we got back to our boat we took advantage of the good wind, and continued our journey up the river. —*N. C. Daily News*.

NINGPO.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Summer is beginning to be felt here rather earlier than usual, but at present the heat is not oppressive. It is exceptionally dry here for this time of the year, very little rain having fallen during the present month. If there is not some soon it will be bad for the rice-crops as just now there is not much water left in the canals and a few more days will see them dry altogether if the farmers keep on with their incessant irrigation of the paddy fields.

The Ningpo customs are losing their Commissioner, Mr. Rocher, who leaves to-day to take up his new post as Commissioner at Canton. Many residents are sorry about his departure and the native merchants would like him to remain, as during his term of office here many irregularities in shipping, &c. have been set right, the mercantile work of the port placed on a sound basis, trade has been greatly facilitated, and in some particular branches great advances have been made. The Ningpo Club, on Mr. Rocher's departure, will lose its most prominent member. Mr. Rocher having principally been the means of organising and promoting the interests of the new Club, his residence here has also been beneficial in many other ways to the Settlement.

Madame Rocher, who left here last Thursday, will be greatly missed, especially by the missionaries, whom she greatly assisted in their efforts by raising and helping at bazaar and also on many occasions with her own private means.

The country round here is in a very settled state. The reports of the riots up the Yangtze and elsewhere have not troubled the natives, and with their natural quietness they are going about their work and taking no notice of anything. Telegrams were received here on Sunday from Hangchow stating that a riot had been arranged for the evening of that day; the latest news from there is that all is quiet. Rumours were reached us of an outbreak in the vicinity of Wenchow but as yet no conclusive signs of the truth of the matter have come to hand.

No fears of any outbreak amongst the Chinese are entertained by the Foreign community here. At present there is one native gunboat in harbour, the *Yuan-hai*. —*Shanghai Mercury*.

ICHANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Perhaps you would like to know how the excitement in Ichang originated. The first move was to spread the report that the Roman Catholic Nunnery was a brothel, scribbling up the most frightful language on the walls, to which I was the first to direct attention and suggested that the walls should be white-washed. Then it was rumoured that the riot at Wuhu was because certain people who went to search discovered a bear-load of children, living and dead, which the Roman Catholics were secretly selling, and a great full of children's bones below the door of the Wuhu *Tien Chi* Temple. After this the Ichang officials put out a proclamation, threatening all who tried to stir up a riot or spread stories about Europeans with instant decapitation, and banishment for minor offenders. The foreigners, it was said, had bribed the mandarins to do this. So things went on until the morning of Friday, the 15th. One of the first things I heard was that thousands of people were on the way in from Chichang, the district north of the city, to burn down the Roman Catholic Mission. I went to the Chinese, and was out with the soldiers to meet them. I sent a note to the Consul asking if there was any truth in this, but he scouted the idea as the mandarins had promised to let him know if anything was wanted. As the forenoon wore on the report was that the people, praying for rain who formerly made a disturbance at the Custom House were to come back on the 15th of the Chinese month and pull the whole place down. In the afternoon of Friday there were theatricals in the Carpenter's Guild, and the Chinese and the report was industriously spread amongst the crowd that the Roman Catholics in Ichang had killed eighty children and stewed them down into medicine. In the streets used for steaming rice, later on some of our Christians stopped to read the proclamation, but the real meaning of it is that the people have taken the French religion as their heads out. As they went up the street they were mobbed and assaulted, and in the evening came and told me how threatening things were. Along with Dr. Pirie and Mr. Deans I took them to the Consul, that the Consul might examine them himself, and find out how things stood. By this time, however, he had evidently heard enough not to doubt what I reported and dispensed with any cross-examination of my informants. He said he would at once write to the Chinese. At the very time we were at the Consul a band of soldiers slipped out of the Chinese *yamen* with their coats turned, after they were supposed to have retired for the night, and went along the street shouting and collecting a crowd, making straight for our station outside the north gate, where they were to commence the work of destruction, as it is isolated and unprotected. On the way an influential resident, related to some of our countrymen, stopped them, and reasoned with them on the gravity of the offence and the certainty of their being detected and punished, finally prevailing on them to turn quietly back. If the place is destroyed, all will go, and the escape we had was so narrow that the Chinese at first hesitated to speak about it to me.

On Saturday, the 13th, it rained in torrents, which was a God-send, as the Consul said. Rumours of all kinds are thick. We are hearing of a volcano and the ground may come at any moment. I have traced the ring-leaders, and authors of the false stories in several instances, and with one solitary exception all are connected with the *Yamen*. The *Yamen* is a place where the French gunboat tried to come on and the report of her coming did much good for a day or two.

The people said she was bringing three thousand French soldiers to punish those who had made a disturbance at the Custom House, at the request of the Commissioner, who is Frenchman. Then we heard she had gone back and the reason was given that the officials at Ichang being at their wits' end had sent a telegram to General Liu, of Franco-Chinese War fame. General Liu sent in reply a telegram to the Captain of the gun-boat and such was the terror of the Chinese that the Frenchman turned round and steamed down river with all speed.

No one can conceive of Ichang being a difficult place to live in at present. —*N. C. Daily News*.

WUHU.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

June 17th.
We are tolerably quiet here now, though it is still thought advisable to retain a strong guard of soldiers at the Consulate, Customs, and the Roman Catholic and Methodist Episcopal Mission premises. It was feared that a party of Chinese soldiers would be little better than a riot, but it has proved different in our case, for they seem a fairly decent and quiet set of men, kept well under control by the officers, who however do not believe in sparing the rod. We rather expected that all claims would speedily be settled, but after a consultation with the Viceroy the Taoist refuses to admit any claims. He is now away on a visit to the Governor of the province. What will be the result remains to be seen. Some one must be punished for such an outbreak as we had here, and it seems the weakest must go to the wall. The Taoist has been a fairly decent and quiet set of men, kept well under control by the officers, who however do not believe in sparing the rod. 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